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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

DERAC A. HANLEY,

Petitioner.

ORDER

Case No. 3:14-cv-00521-MMD-WGC

Respondents.

A Nevada prisoner, deRac A. Hanley, has submitted an application to proceed in forma pauperis (dkt. no. 1) and a petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (dkt. no. 1-1). The Court has reviewed the petition pursuant to Habeas Rule 4, and the petition shall be docketed and served upon the respondents.

A petition for federal habeas corpus should include all claims for relief of which petitioner is aware. If petitioner fails to include such a claim in his petition, he may be forever barred from seeking federal habeas relief upon that claim. See 28 U.S.C. §2254(b) (successive petitions). If petitioner is aware of any claim not included in his petition, he should notify the court of that as soon as possible, perhaps by means of a motion to amend his petition to add the claim.

Also before the Court is petitioner's motion for the appointment of counsel (dkt. no. 1-4). There is no constitutional right to appointed counsel for a federal habeas corpus proceeding. Pennsylvania v. Finley, 481 U.S. 551, 555 (1987); Bonin v. Vasquez, 999 F.2d 425, 428 (9th Cir.1993). The decision to appoint counsel is generally discretionary. Chaney v. Lewis, 801 F.2d 1191, 1196 (9th Cir.1986), cert. denied, 481

U.S. 1023 (1987); *Bashor v. Risley*, 730 F.2d 1228, 1234 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 838 (1984). However, counsel must be appointed if the complexities of the case are such that denial of counsel would amount to a denial of due process, and where the petitioner is a person of such limited education as to be incapable of fairly presenting his claims. *See Chaney*, 801 F.2d at 1196; *see also Hawkins v. Bennett*, 423 F.2d 948 (8th Cir.1970). The petition on file in this action appears sufficiently clear in presenting the issues that petitioner wishes to raise, and the legal issues do not appear to be particularly complex; therefore, counsel is not justified. Petitioner's motion is denied.

It therefore is ordered that petitioner's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (dkt. no. 1) is granted.

It further is ordered that the Clerk shall file and electronically serve the petition (dkt. no. 1-1) on the respondents.

It further is ordered that respondents shall file a response to the petition, including potentially by motion to dismiss, within ninety (90) days of service of the petition, with any requests for relief by petitioner by motion otherwise being subject to the normal briefing schedule under the local rules. Any response filed shall comply with the remaining provisions below, which are entered pursuant to Habeas Rule 4.

It further is ordered that any procedural defenses raised by respondents in this case shall be raised together in a single consolidated motion to dismiss. In other words, the court does not wish to address any procedural defenses raised herein either in seriatum fashion in multiple successive motions to dismiss or embedded in the answer. Procedural defenses omitted from such motion to dismiss will be subject to potential waiver. Respondents shall not file a response in this case that consolidates their procedural defenses, if any, with their response on the merits, except pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(2) as to any unexhausted claims clearly lacking merit. If respondents do seek dismissal of unexhausted claims under § 2254(b)(2): (a) they shall do so within the single motion to dismiss not in the answer; and (b) they shall specifically direct their argument to the standard for dismissal under § 2254(b)(2) set forth in Cassett v.

Stewart, 406 F.3d 614, 623-24 (9th Cir. 2005). In short, no procedural defenses,

unsubstituted or substituted with 1-4 substituents, independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy and halo, with the provisos that when R^1 and R^3 are both H and R^4 is unsubstituted phenyl, R^2 is not H, Cl, or OCH₃; when R^1 and R^2 are both H and R^4 is unsubstituted phenyl, R^3 is not NO₂; and when R^1 and R^3 are both H and R^4 is CH₃, R^2 is not N(CH₃)₂.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, there are provided compounds of Formula IV and salts, solvates and hydrates thereof, for use in compositions and methods for treating cell proliferation:

$$R^1$$
 CN
 R^2
 R^3
 IV

wherein

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15 R¹, R² and R³ are each independently selected from H, OH, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₁₋₆alkyl(CO)O, NH₂, NH-C₁₋₆alkyl, N(C₁₋₆alkyl)(C₁₋₆alkyl), C₁₋₆alkyl(C=O)NH, C₁₋₆alkyl(C=O)N(C₁₋₆alkyl), SH, S-C₁₋₆alkyl, NO₂, CF₃, OCF₃ and halo; and

R⁴ is selected from C₁₋₆alkyl, phenyl and pyridyl, wherein phenyl and pyridyl are
unsubstituted or substituted with 1-4 substituents, independently selected from
C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy and halo.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as set forth herein and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for modulating cell proliferation, preferably inhibiting cell proliferation, comprising administering an effective amount of a compound as set forth herein to a cell or animal in need thereof. The invention also includes a use of a compound as set forth herein to modulate cell proliferation, preferably inhibit cell proliferation, for